Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 6[illegible], *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 57, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1791. [Whole No. 265.]

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDINANCE, AND *BYE-LAWS*, FOR THE REGULATION OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a general meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES, held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, October 31, 1791, agreeably to adjournment—

MR. BINGHAM, from the Committee appointed at the laſt meeting to report ſuch Bye-Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the Government of the Corporation, made report—and the ſame being taken into conſideration, after debate, the Stockholders agreed to the following Ordinance:—

SECTION I.

THE Charter of Incorporation granted to the Bank of the United States, amongſt other rights, privileges and abilities therein conveyed, having impowered the Stockholders at general meetings, legally convened, to make, ordain, eſtabliſh and put in execution, ſuch Bye-Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the government of the ſaid Corporation: *Be it ordained*, by the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States,

SECTION II.

That the Bank ſhall be open for the tranſaction of buſineſs, every day in the year (Sundays, Chriſtmas-day, and the fourth of July, excepted) during ſuch hours as the Board of Directors ſhall deem adviſable.

SECTION III.

That the books and accounts of the Bank ſhall be kept in Dollars and Cents, and ſhall be regularly balanced on the firſt Mondays in January and July, in each year; when the half-yearly Dividends ſhall be declared and publiſhed in at leaſt four of the public newſpapers.

SECTION IV.

That the Bank ſhall take charge of the Caſh of all thoſe who chuſe to place it there (free of expence) and ſhall keep it ſubject to their order, payable at ſight; and ſhall receive depoſits of ingots of gold, bars of ſilver, wrought plate, or other valuable articles of ſmall bulk, in the ſame manner, and return them on demand of the depoſitor.

SECTION V.

That the Bank ſhall receive all ſpecie coins, according to the rates and value that have been or ſhall hereafter be eſtabliſhed by Congreſs.

SECTION VI.

That until offices of diſcount and depoſit ſhall be eſtabliſhed, there ſhall be at leaſt two diſcount days in every week, when meetings of the Board of Directors ſhall be aſſembled.—Diſcounts ſhall be made at a rate not exceeding Six per Cent. per annum, on Notes or Bills of Exchange that have not more than ſixty days to run, and with at leaſt two reſponſible names, and under ſuch modifications, as the Board of Directors, in their diſcretion, ſhall deem ſatisfactory and expedient.

SECTION VII.

That the Preſident ſhall have power to convene the Directors on ſpecial occaſions, and with the approbation of the Board of Directors, to affix the ſeal of the Corporation to all conveyances or other inſtruments, and ſign the ſame in behalf of the Corporation—the ſaid ſeal ſhall always remain in the cuſtody and ſafe keeping of the Preſident.

SECTION VIII.

That a Committee of the Board, conſiſting of at leaſt three members to be elected monthly by ballot, ſhall viſit the vaults, in which the caſh and other effects ſhall be depoſited, at leaſt once in every month, and make an inventory of the ſame, to be compared with the books, in order to aſcertain whether they perfectly agree therewith.

SECTION IX.

That no notes of the Bank ſhall be ſtruck or ſigned, or Bank Paper made, but by direction of the Board.

SECTION X.

That in caſe the Board of Directors ſhall at any time make a Dividend exceeding the profits of the Bank and thereby diminiſh the capital Stock, the Members aſſenting thereto, ſhall be liable in their ſeveral individual capacities for the amount of the ſur[illegible]s ſo divided.

SECTION XI.

That the Board of Directors ſhall, previous to the firſt day of December in every year, call a general Meeting of the Stockholders to be aſſembled, within three days after each annual Election.

SECTION XII.

That the Board of Directors are hereby empowered to demand and receive from the Commiſſioners appointed to ſuperintend the ſubſcriptions to the capital Stock of the Bank, all Monies which have been paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners on account of the firſt ſpecie payment, together with the original Book of ſubſcription.

SECTION XIII.

That the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to aſcertain and determine in what manner the remaining portions of the capital Stock, due on the ſhares ſubſcribed, conſiſting of ſpecie and public Debt, ſhall be paid and received, and they are hereby further authoriſed and impowered to receive into their poſſeſſion the Certificates of ſaid public Debt, and demand and receive by their Preſident, or in ſuch other manner as they ſhall think proper, the intereſt that ſhall accrue and become due upon the ſame, and to give receipts therefor in behalf of the ſaid Corporation.

SECTION XIV.

That the Board of Directors are hereby authorized and impowered to fix and eſtabliſh requiſite, ſafe and convenient forms for transferring Bank Stock; for receiving half yearly dividends; for conveying a right to Proxies to repreſent Stockholders at any general Meeting after the ſecond Monday of January next; for the Certificates of capital Stock of the Bank; for the circulating and poſt Notes of the Bank; and for the oath or affirmation of the Officers of the Bank, previous to their entering on the execution of their reſpective duties.

SECTION XV.

That the Board of Directors are hereby authorized and impowered to eſtabliſh a common ſeal, with ſuitable devices; to aſcertain and mark out the various duties and employments of the Officers, Clerks and Servants of the Bank, and to direct them accordingly—as well as to determine the amount of Securities they ſhall reſpectively give for the faithful diſcharge of their duties: to aſſign to the Preſident ſuch additional functions, as are not already deſignated by law—and to re-iſſue or renew at their diſcretion the Notes in circulation.

SECTION XVI.

That the Directors ſhall have power to make loans to the government of the United States, or of any State, to ſuch extent and on ſuch terms, as they ſhall deem expedient, not contrary to law; provided that a Board conſiſting of not leſs than a majority of the whole number of Directors, ſhall be neceſſary to decide in all ſuch caſes.

SECTION XVII.

That the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to leaſe or hire for a term not exceeding two years ſuch ſuitable buildings as the adminiſtration of the affairs of the Bank may require.

SECTION XVIII.

That in caſe it ſhall happen that an election of Directors ſhall not be made at a meeting of the Stockholders for that purpoſe on the firſt Monday of January next, and on ſaid day in each ſucceeding year, it ſhall be lawful for the Stockholders to adjourn ſaid meeting to any future day within five days from ſaid firſt Monday of January, and at ſaid adjournment to make, complete and finiſh ſaid election.

SECTION XIX.

That the Board of Directors are hereby impowered to form and eſtabliſh all other Rules and Regulations that they may deem neceſſary for the interior management of the Bank.

On motion, Reſolved, That it is the ſenſe of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that the Preſident and Directors, ſhould turn their immediate attention to the eſtabliſhment of Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit at ſuch places in the United States as the intereſt and ſafety of the inſtitution will admit. Atteſt,

EDWARD FOX, *Sec'ry.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

If it is not inconſiſtent with the plan of your paper, to admit of Reſpondents *as well as* Correſpondents, *you will oblige me by publiſhing a few remarks, from time to time, upon the obſervations occaſionally made by ſome of the latter.*

IN your Gazette of the 2d inſt. one of them obſerves, that "the general happineſs diffuſed over the face of our country, is traced by every man to its proper ſource, the Conſtitution and Laws of the United States." By happineſs here I ſuppoſe we muſt underſtand, that gay, pleaſant and proſperous appearance, which the face of the country aſſumes from a lively and luxuriant vegetation. Now, if the Conſtitution and Laws of the United States are the true ſource from whence this happineſs flows, then I fear we muſt conclude, that there is ſome capital defect either in the Conſtitution, or the Laws—for a good Government will ever diſpenſe happineſs with an impartial and equal hand over the whole community;—whereas a very conſiderable portion of our country did, in the courſe of the laſt Summer, while the Conſtitution and Laws of the United States were in full force and operation, wear the moſt diſmal, diſtreſſing and doleful countenance that can be imagined—almoſt every green herb was dried up, and the graſs of the field was as if it had been ſcorched in an oven.

If theſe diſtreſſing calamities are to be aſcribed to the Conſtitution of the United States, is there not reaſon to fear, Mr. Fenno, if your Gazette ſhould reach Rhode-Iſland, that they would call a new Convention, and reſcind their adoption of it?—Let me alſo aſk your correſpondent, if this is not puffing?

A RESPONDENT.

November 10, 1791.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1791.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Debate on the motion to agree to the report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of John Torrey.

MR. AMES objected to the motion for accepting the report of the Secretary at War. He ſaid, it muſt be apparent that he was placed by accident in a relation to the ſubject in debate, which he ſhould not have adopted of choice. With very little knowledge of the parties and their connexions, and the intereſts that would be involved by the deciſion, he ſeemed to be conſidered as ſtanding ſponſor for the petitioner—He might juſtify this active ſupport of the petition, by aſſigning motives which were common to other gentlemen—But as they have continued ſilent—I will aſſign a reaſon for ſpeaking, ſaid he, which is peculiar to myſelf. Nothing excites a perſon to a more fervid defence of his opinions, than the ſuppoſed diſcovery that they are miſunderſtood, and the force of the reaſons on which he had formed them, unduly eſtimated.

Congreſs promiſed half pay to the officers who ſhould continue in ſervice *to the end of the war*—This was afterwards made a commutation for half pay. Major Torrey continued in ſervice till Sept. 1783, when he died. The queſtion is, did he continue in ſervice to the end of the war?

The proviſional articles of peace were ſigned on the 30th November, 1782; but they were to remain without force till terms of peace ſhould be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France. This took place on the 30th January, 1783, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 3d February, 1783, at Paris. The proviſional treaty between Great-Britain and America was then *a treaty of peace*, and according to the words of that treaty was *concluded*. Accordingly, on the 11th April, 1783, Congreſs by a proclamation made known thoſe facts, and the ſtipulations made, in regard to the periods when hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe, by the contracting parties to the treaty. Hoſtilities did ceaſe, and before the end of April, 1783, all America was in perfect peace—The late hoſtile nations ſhook hands, our veſſels ſailed in ſafety—and by ſea and land reconciliation ſucceeded to hoſtility.

But did all this put an end to the war? The children in the ſtreet would anſwer this queſtion—They would ſay, it is peace when it is not war. Of all facts, the moſt notorious ſeems to be the ſtate of war; and it is the fact that the war was at an end, (and not any after reſolve of Congreſs) that the commutation of Major Torrey was made to hinge upon. When the meaning of a bargain is diſputed, it is uſual to ſearch out the intention of the contracting parties when it was made; ſuppoſing, inſtead of interpreting a reſolve of Congreſs, any twelve of this body had to try a caſe between two private perſons—ſuppoſe that a man had given his note of hand for a ſum to be paid at the *end of the war*. Would twelve of this Houſe, or would any jury in the country ſay that the war continued longer than hoſtilities? In private life, a man would think it touched his character to refuſe paying his note in ſuch a caſe—Surely a public ought to perform its promiſe with as much delicacy and exactneſs. Congreſs did not promiſe the half pay, and afterwards the commutation on the condition that a man ſhould ſerve till they ſhould think proper to ſay the war was at an end. He depended on the ſtubborn *fact* that it did end, which no reſolution of Congreſs could change; and not on the refining opinion when the officers might ſafely be diſcharged—for that we ſee might be differently formed, according to the different views of policy and ſafety at the time. An officer having this promiſe of Congreſs, has a right to this commutation on the ceſſation of hoſtilities, in purſuance of the treaty. If this is diſputed, the meaning of the words "*the end of the war*," ſhould be decided as it was underſtood at the time of the promiſe. Will any one believe that the 3d November 1783, was the term; after the ſtate of war and all the treaties which put an end to it, had been long paſſed. If any doubt ſtill remains, writers on the law of nations ſhould be conſulted. For the officer may juſtly claim an execution of the promiſe according to law; that is the umpire between government and the people.

On appealing to the law of nations, we find that war is defined to be "the ſtate in which a nation proſecutes its right by force"—"Peace is oppoſed to the ſtate of war—an accommodation is propoſed and conditions agreed on, and thus peace puts an end to war." "When the powers at war agree to lay down their arms, the agreement is the treaty of peace." "The general and neceſſary effects of peace, are the reconciliation of enemies and the ceſſation of hoſtilities; it reſtores the two nations to their natural ſtate."

Would any jury in this country ſay that the matter of fact and the principles of law were not in favor of the petition. Apply theſe maxims of law to the caſe. The proviſional articles of November, 1782, were of themſelves nothing, it is true, but they were to conſtitute the treaty of peace, whenever Great-Britain and France had agreed on the terms of peace. As theſe two powers did agree on the 30th January, and ratified the terms on the 3d February, 1783; *then* the proviſional articles, to uſe the very words of the preamble, did *conſtitute the treaty of peace*; it was *then* a *concluded* thing—And peace in fact took place in the ſeveral parts of the world on the appointed days.

It has been ſaid that the preliminaries were no more than a ſuſpenſion of arms, that the ſtate of war ſtill contioued, until a *definitive* treaty. To this it is anſwered, that preliminaries bind the national faith, if violated, the perjured faithleſs nation would kindle a new war. By the law of nations there is not ſuch a diſtinction as that which is alledged, between preliminary and definitive treaties. Let the authorities for ſuch a diſtinction be produced by thoſe who make it—But they do not exiſt——a truce does not put an end to a war—a truce is, however, a ſuſpenſion of war for a ſpecified term. At the end of this term, the war begins again of courſe, without any freſh declaration. But a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities for an indefinite period, is not a truce, but a peace; eſpecially if it is added, that it is agreed upon by the belligerent nations in conſequence of a ſettlement of their diſputes, and if it happens in fact that the war is not revived.

Thoſe who make ſo much of a definitive treaty, and ſo light of preliminaries, ſhould conſider that, on their own ſyſtem, the former is a kind of defeaſance which annuls the latter. But when the definitive treaty is ſigned, the preliminaries, which before were liable to be annulled, now become of force, and the treaty, now become indefeaſible, takes its date from the preliminaries. Tho this mode of reaſoning has not much weight on my own mind, it ought to have ſome with thoſe who have ſet up the diſtinction which it is adduced to overthrow.

Theſe are the reaſons on which I have formed my opinion that the war ended in fact in April, 1783, when hoſtilities ceaſed by mutual agreement of the powers at war. My opinion is ſupported by authority much more reputable than any I can give to it. The law courts in this country have decided it judicially; caſes of captured veſſels, and the queſtion of intereſt on Britiſh debts, have produced deciſions in every ſtate of the Union, unleſs I am miſinformed, that the war ended in March or April, 1783. The courts in England, and in every country where the war ſpread, on trials of property, have made ſimilar deciſions. Major Torrey died in September, 1783,---ſhall this body decide againſt the ſettled rule of all the law courts?

It remains to remove ſome objections.

It is alledged, that Congreſs have by various reſolves fixed the period of the war, and have declared that the 3d November, 1783, is the term. If they had declared that it ſhould be computed from the end of the world, it would not alter the truth of the fact. *After* declarations ought not to be received to change their own promiſes—But a declaration, or a dozen of them, made for another purpoſe, and not to declare the meaning of the contract, cannot on any principle be received to interpret it. It is not neceſſary, however, to contend againſt thoſe reſolves of Congreſs. They are reconcileable with the former engagement to Major Torrey.

In undertaking to reconcile them, I feel that I impoſe a taſk on myſelf, which is made heavy by the prepoſſeſſions of many of my friends; I believe the minds of gentlemen are perfectly fair, and well diſpoſed to doing the petitioner juſtice. But I hope I ſhall not be thought to intend any offence, when I remark that certain ideas, ſuch as that this claim is cut off by reſolves of Congreſs, and that on allowing it, confuſion would take place in the buſineſs of the public offices, were ſtarted with the diſcuſſion, and they have remained ſo woven into the texture of the debate, that I think it hard to unravel them. It was ſoon manifeſt that there was a general diſpoſition to vote againſt the petition. This opportunity for debate ſeems to have been accorded as of grace, rather than as a means of removing any exiſting doubts of their own. Having adopted theſe opinions, this is rather a form of refuſal than a mode of enquiring; and it ſeems to have been choſen with every circumſtance of decency, and with all poſſible ſtedfaſtneſs of purpoſe.

Yet I will proceed to ſtate, that the point whether the war was at an end when hoſtilities ended in April, 1783, being already conſidered fully, we are to look for other reaſons than ſuch as relate to the commutation, to explain the reſolves of Congreſs which continued the ſervice of the officers beyond the end of the war, and as late as November, 1783. A miſtake ſeems to have crept in here, it ſeems to be ſuppoſed that the officers were engaged to ſerve to the end of the war, juſt long enough to ſecure their commutation. But the commutation depended on one thing---the term of their ſervice on another. The former was their right at the end of the war; but they were to remain in ſervice till diſmiſſed, unleſs they ſhould think fit ſooner to reſign. They held their commiſſions during the pleaſure of Congreſs. Though when the war ended they had a right to the commutation, they had no right to ſay their ſervice was at an end---They did not chuſe to reſign ---Congreſs for wiſe reaſons did not chuſe to diſmiſs them. A foreign army was ſtill in New-York. They were ſent home on furlough, but drawing pay, and liable to be called into the field---Congreſs in their reſolves did not ſay that it was not peace, but in effect that it was unſafe to diſarm. Gentlemen are not well agreed among themſelves as to the end of the war. Some fix it at the definitive treaty of September 3, 1783, others to November 3.---Their concluſions agree as illy with their principles; for if the definitive treaty put an end to the war, how can the ſame gentlemen ſay that the war was kept alive on the journals of Congreſs, till November, 1783. Here then were peace and war ſubſiſting quietly together during two months.

The fears of making confuſion by opening a door to many applications, ſeem to be groundleſs. A man muſt have died between the end of hoſtilities, and November 1783, to place a claim on the like footing: The living have had their commutations. They cannot come, and no other officer died in that period as far as I can learn---I have enquired and cannot find at the office of the Secretary at war any precedent which reſtates with this claim, nor any reaſon to ſuppoſe that any ſimilar one will be offered: The caſe is a new one, it ſtands alone, and probably ever will, and it muſt be decided on its own merits.

Believing the fact to be indiſputable that Major Torrey ſerved to the end of the war, confiding in the principles of the law of nations, and the ſettled deciſions of the judicial courts, I have endeavored to explain my ideas with perſpicuity and to impreſs them with force. I have ſaid more than queſtions touching an individual will, often, be found to merit; but when public principles are conſtrued to the prejudice of private rights, the debate cannot be treated too ſeriouſly.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, he differed in opinion from the gentleman in his conſtruction of the buſineſs. He did not coincide in the idea that the deciſion of the preſent queſtion ſhould be on a ſtrictly judicial principle. The petition is founded on certain reſolutions and laws of Congreſs; and as there are certain eſtabliſhed rules which have been obſerved in ſettling with every other officer ſimilarly circumſtanced, Congreſs cannot now with propriety break through thoſe rules, to theſe they ought to adhere, till by the deciſion of ſome judicial court it ſhall appear that they are contrary to the rules of juſtice. [Here Mr. Ames requeſted Mr. Boudinot to point out the rules to which he referred.] Mr. Boudinot referred to the report now under conſideration, which was founded on a reſolution of Congreſs, that the time for which the army was engaged ſhould expire in November 1783. This has been made a rule in all the ſettlements with the officers of the army.

The terms of the contract, between the officers and the United States, depended (he ſaid) on the deciſion of the ſovereign power; that was authoriſed alone to determine when the war ſhould ceaſe. That power was veſted in the then-exiſting Congreſs, who, altho' they entered into proviſional articles in November 1782, did not however think proper immediately to diſband their armies, or put an end to the war, as it was yet uncertain whether thoſe proviſional articles would be ratified by Great-Britain, or a treaty of peace concluded between Great-Britain and France; a circumſtance, which was neceſſary, before thoſe articles could be definitively binding. It was only when the definitive treaty was made, that Congreſs determined the period of the war. The army when finally diſbanded, and paid up to that day, acknowledged, by accepting their pay, that it was then only the war ended; and, as far as was in their power, aſſented to the principle which he maintained, that the proviſional articles had not before put an end to the war. Suppoſe (continued he) that, on the arrival of the definitive treaty, Congreſs had not agreed to the terms, would the war have then been conſidered as at an end? would not Congreſs have been in the ſame ſituation, as before the ſigning of the proviſional articles? It was neceſſary that Congreſs ſhould, by a definitive act, determine when the war ceaſed: Congreſs had paſſed ſuch an act; and the houſe at preſent cannot with propriety enter into a reſolution to alter the period.---The argument of inconvenience ought alſo, he obſerved, to have ſome weight with the houſe: for if any alteration were now to be made in the law, it muſt have a retroſpect to all the widows and children of deceaſed officers, who have received half pay for years paſt. Beſides, many officers, who have not hitherto conſidered themſelves as entitled to half pay, would, in conſequence of ſuch an alteration, have a right to apply for it.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid he doubted not the gentleman who ſupported the petition was fully ſatisfied as to the juſtice of the claim which he advocated with ſo much ardor; he beg'd leave to ſtate his opinion however on the ſubject, in which he ſhould differ from that gentleman:

The contract with the officers of the late army was, that thoſe ſhould be entitled to certain benefits who ſerved to the end of the war. But Major Torrey was not thus circumſtanced, as he died previous to the period when the war ceaſed, and left neither widow or orphans, to receive the benefit of the proviſions allowed by law; his caſe is not contemplated by any exiſting reſolution of Congreſs.

It is well known that hoſtilities ceaſed at the time of publiſhing the proviſional articles which formed the baſis for the treaty of peace; but can any man ſay that every ſoldier had a right on that event to demand a diſcharge? Surely not. The proviſional articles had the peace in contemplation, but the army was not to be diſcharged till the articles of the definitive treaty were ratified by the belligerent powers. The army of the United States was therefore only furloughed, and Congreſs retained the power of recalling them into ſervice; and had the officers and ſoldiers been recalled from their furloughs to take the field, it would have been a continuance of the ſame war; but if the definitive treaty had been ſigned and hoſtilities had commenced the very next day, it would have been a new war, and would have been proſecuted on entirely new principles. The 2d article of the proviſional treaty looks forward to a *future* period for a concluſion of the war---and he inferred that the definitive articles being ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, alone conſtituted a termination of the war. Mr. Lawrance added ſome obſervations on the legal ideas of Mr. Ames, in which he alſo differed from that gentleman; and concluded by expreſſing his approbation of the report of the Secretary of war.

Mr. Ames's remarks were further combated by Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Hillhouſe, Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Clark and Mr. White.

Mr. Wayne was oppoſed to the report, and ſtated certain particulars to ſhew that the army was not furloughed by Congreſs, becauſe it was apprehended there would be any further demand for their ſervices, but becauſe it was inconvenient to give them an abſolute diſcharge at that period.

The motion for accepting the Secretary's Report was carried by a large majority.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Mr. Sumpter from South-Carolina, and Mr. Murray from Maryland, appeared, and took their ſeats.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a letter from the executive of the State of Maryland, encloſing a copy of the reſignation of William Pinckney, who had been elected one of the Repreſentatives of that State, and a certificate of the election of John Francis Mercer, to ſerve in his ſtead.

On motion of Mr. Seney, thoſe communications were referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee appointed to prepare a bill for the renewal of deſtroyed or loſt certificates, repreſented to the houſe the impoſſibility of guarding againſt fraud, when applications ſhould be made for the renewal of thoſe that might be ſaid to have been loſt; and moved that the committee ſhould be diſcharged from the further conſideration of the ſubject, ſo far as it extends to loſt certificates.

Some remarks being made for and againſt the motion; and the queſtion being taken on it, and loſt,

Mr. Sedgwick ſoon after reported a bill for the renewal of loſt or deſtroyed certificates, which was read a firſt time.

Mr. White laid on the table a reſolution that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill to provide for the ſettlement of unliquidated claims againſt the United States.

On motion of Mr. Benſon, the committee of the whole houſe was diſcharged from the further conſideration of the propoſed amendments to the conſtitution, which were then referred to a committee of ſeven.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, reſolved that the attorney-general ſhould be directed to report to the houſe ſuch further information as he might poſſeſs, relative to the operation of the judicial ſyſtem.

Mr. Vining called up a motion, heretofore made by him, for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill or bills to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States, The queſtion being taken on the motion, and carried, a committee was accordingly appointed.

A committee was alſo appointed (purſuant to a motion heretofore made by Mr. Fitzſimons, and ſince amended) to bring in a bill or bills, for the regulation of pilots, and the ſuperintendance of the beacons, buoys, and public piers in the bay and river of Delaware, and in the bay of Cheſapeake, and the rivers diſemboguing thereinto.

The report of the Secretary of the department of war, on the petition of John Younglove, and the counter-petition of ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of New-York, being then called up, a reſolution was moved,

That the prayer of the petition of ſundry inhabitants of the counties of Albany and Waſhington, in the ſtate of New-York, for the repeal of ſo much of the act, entitled, "An act for the relief of diſabled ſoldiers and ſeamen lately in the ſervice of the United States, and of certain other perſons," as relates to the penſion of John Younglove, cannot be granted.

[John Younglove having been, but not then actually being in the ſervice of the United States, was diſabled in his own houſe, in repelling an attack of the enemy during the late war. He obtained from the late Congreſs a penſion; and the contra petitioners endeavored to effect the revocation of the grant. All the papers on this ſubject being referred to the ſecretary of the war department, he reported as his opinion, that Mr. Younglove did not, by any of the exiſting acts of Congreſs, ſeem entitled to a penſion.]

An intereſting debate took place on the propriety of withdrawing the penſion. On the one hand, it was urged, that if Mr. Younglove's title was admitted, every man, who might ſuffer in his perſon or his property, from an attack of the

Indians, or of any other aſſailant, would have an equal right to claim a compenſation, at the national expence, and that the multitude of ſuch claims would drain the public coffers; that Congreſs was not infallible; and if the late Congreſs had committed an error in granting a penſion where it was not juſtly due, the preſent Congreſs have a right, and are, in duty to their conſtituents, bound to rectify the miſtake, by revoking the grant. On the other hand, it was ſaid, that, although Mr. Younglove was not, under the then exiſting laws, entitled to a penſion, yet, as the late Congreſs thought him deſerving of one, and conferred it on him, it would ill become the preſent Congreſs to revoke the grant. They ought to ſuppoſe that their anceſtors had ſufficient reaſons to influence them in making it; at all events, the grant being once made, and the public faith plighted for the continuance of the penſion, they could not now withdraw it, without deſtroying the public confidence in the promiſes of government.

The queſtion being taken on the motion, it was carried in the affirmative. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Sundry petitions from officers and ſoldiers of the late army, praying compenſations and penſions for ſervices and diſabilities, were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The bill providing a mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been loſt or deſtroyed, ſhall be renewed, was read the ſecond time, and on motion of Mr. Dayton, referred to the committee of the whole houſe, to be the order of the day to-morrow.—Ordered, that 100 copies of the above bill be printed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, reſpecting the quantity and ſituation of the unclaimed lands in the North and South Weſtern Territories of the United States. This report being read, it was ordered that 200 copies of it ſhould be printed.

Mr. Williamſon laid the following motion on the table—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to prevent the invalid penſioners of the United States from ſelling their penſions before the ſame ſhall have become due."

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, the meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, and the report from the Secretary of State, which accompanied the ſame, were referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the ſale of the vacant lands in the Weſtern Territories of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the houſe came to the following reſolution, "That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before the houſe, a ſtatement of the amount of the exports from the ſeveral diſtricts of the United States reſpectively—alſo the amount of the duties on imports and tonnage, from 29th Sept. 1790, to the 30th Sept. 1791."

ORDER OF THE DAY—THE CENSUS.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The propoſed amendment to Mr. Lawrance's motion, by ſtriking out *thirty* before the word *thouſand*, under conſideration.

Mr. Gerry oppoſed the amendment, and in a ſpeech of ſome length, advocated the original motion of one repreſentative to every thirty thouſand perſons. He was replied to by Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Steele, Mr. Clark, Mr. Barnewell and Mr. Goodhue. Mr. Baldwin coincided with Mr. Gerry. The committee roſe without coming to a vote, and had leave to ſit again.

[Our limits will not admit of giving a ſketch of the debate this day—it ſhall appear in our next.]

Mr. White's motion for a committee to report a bill for ſettling unliquidated claims againſt the United States, was taken into conſideration—many difficulties were ſuggeſted in oppoſition to it—and on motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, being varied to read in the following manner, viz. "A bill to provide for the ſettlement of the claims of perſons under particular circumſtances, barred by the limitations heretofore eſtabliſhed," was agreed to—and Meſſrs. White, Fitzſimons and Niles, appointed the committee accordingly.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1791.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment—but as a great proportion of the members were on committees who were not ready to report, Mr. Steele moved that, in order to afford thoſe committees time to prepare and bring in their reſpective reports, the Houſe ſhould adjourn until Monday next—which motion was unanimouſly agreed to.

WINDHAM, (Con.) October 29.

Laſt Wedneſday, four men, ſaid to be concerned in a late riot in Columbia county, ſtate of New-York, whereby the ſheriff of the county was unfortunately killed, were apprehended by their purſuers, in Canterbury, in this ſtate, and the ſame evening lodged in the goal in this town—from whence they were taken yeſterday to be conducted back to the ſtate of New-York for trial.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS.

An ACT granting further time for making return of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants in the Diſtrict of South-Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That it ſhall be lawful for the Marſhal of the Diſtrict of South-Carolina, to compleat and make return of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the ſaid diſtrict to the Preſident of the United States, in the form and manner preſcribed by the act, entitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," at any time on or before the firſt day of March next, any thing in the ſaid act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED. GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

SONNET.

BY DR. AIKIN.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Preſident of the United States of America.

POINT of that Pyramid, whoſe ſolid baſe
Reſts firmly founded on a Nation's truſt,
Which, while the gorgeous Palace ſinks in duſt,
Shall ſtand ſublime, and fill its ample ſpace:

Elected Chief of Freemen; greater far
Than Kings, whoſe glitt'ring parts are fix'd by birth.
Nam'd by thy country's voice, for long tried worth,
Her crown in peace, as once her ſhield in war:

Deign, WASHINGTON! to hear a *Britiſh* lyre,
That ardent greets thee with applauſive lays,
And to the *Patriot Hero* homage pays!
O would the Muſe immortal ſtrains inſpire,
That high beyond all *Greek* and *Roman* fame,
Might ſoar to times unborn thy purer, nobler name!

Philadelphia, November 12.

We are aſſured, that General St. Clair, with the main army, muſt probably have arrived at the utmoſt point of his deſtination by the 20th of the laſt month. His great object will be to eſtabliſh ſtrong poſts in the Indian country, to curb and overawe ſuch of the neighboring tribes as may be inclined to hoſtility. His force and talents are ſo reſpectable, that it may be juſtly expected, he will effectually anſwer the public expectations: It is rather improbable, the hoſtile Indians will meet in ſuch numbers, as to occaſion any ſerious conteſt. On the contrary, it is probable, as he carries the olive-branch in one hand, and the ſword in the other, that the campaign will eſtabliſh a firm peace with the unfortunate natives of America.

Thurſday laſt arrived here from Cape-Francois, SYLVANUS BOURNE, Eſq. Conſul of the United States for St. Domingo—In the ſame veſſel came alſo two French Gentlemen, Agents from the Colonial Aſſembly.

The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey is now in ſeſſion, and we hear that there is every reaſon to believe a moſt liberal plan of incorporation will be granted to the aſſociation for promoting manufactures in the United States.

By the lateſt accounts from Cape-Francois, it does not appear that tranquility is in any good degree reſtored to St. Domingo.

The ſalutary effects of the treaty made by the United States with the Creek Indians, are now apparent; the ſettlements on St. Mary's River, in the State of Georgia, it is ſaid are in a moſt flouriſhing condition.

Some accounts from Cape-Francois ſay, that the blacks have put ſome of their white priſoners to death, by breaking them on the wheel, and by other cruel and infernal modes.

Beſides the civilities which ſtrangers, on viſits among us, have a right to expect, on the principles of hoſpitality, the Counteſs of EFFINGHAM, juſt arrived at New-York from Jamaica for her health, has claims to the diſtinguiſhed attention of our citizens. Earl EFFINGHAM, in the beginning of the late conteſt with Great-Britain, alone oppoſed, in the Houſe of Peers, an attempt to reduce theſe States *vi et armis*. Finding his oppoſition of no weight, he reſigned a commiſſion of Lieutenant-General, rather than act againſt us.

Laſt Wedneſday evening, at a meeting of the Directors of the National Bank, it was determined that four branches ſhould be eſtabliſhed, one in Boſton, a ſecond in New-York, a third in Baltimore, and a fourth in Charleſton—to commence operation in January next. Theſe branches are to have the benefit of a part of the ſpecie capital.

Some of the papers have mentioned that the ſalary of the Preſident of the National Bank is fixed at 3000 dollars. This is a miſtake—the ſalary of the Preſident is not fixed, and cannot be fixed by the Directors; but muſt be ſettled at a general meeting of Stockholders. *Gen. Adv.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Thoſe perſons are greatly deceived, who think that government derives advantage from flatterers. Government, like an individual, has need of friends—but it is injured by deception. When any thing goes wrong in public affairs, it is doing government a favor to point out the error. There is no channel for conveying this kind of advice ſo uſeful as the newſpapers. By regulating the Poſt-Office in a manner to convey information to every part of the country, the rulers are placed in a condition to receive advice from all their well-wiſhers. And if ever ill humors are engendered in the body-politic, it is moſt ſalutary that they ſhould have ſome pores to perſpire thro. The Poſt-Office ſhould be a kind of chimney to the federal edifice. If it was not for a vent, the houſe would be on fire, or would ſtifle its inhabitants with ſmoak. The Poſt-Office ſhould be, in matters of opinion, a kind of Bank—the common centre of circulation, the inſtrument and the meaſure of improvement—Knowledge is cheaper than luxury—yet it is worth more—The Poſt-Office affords a means of obtaining it, which pays its own way.

The people of America have ten thouſand rights; any one of them would be ſufficient to change the political condition, and the order of thinking in almoſt any other country. But what are they all worth unleſs the people are taught, and taught too in the ſchool houſe to underſtand and to eſtimate the value of them. Ages would paſs away before a people could be brought into ſuch habits of thinking as we in America have adopted; we have done ſo much it is ſcarcely poſſible we ſhould ſtop where we are, we muſt make progreſs—our political ſtate is good—let us mend our moral ſtate—let our knowledge be made commenſurate with our liberties.

There are two ways of governing men—either to make them govern themſelves, or to govern them by force. The latter is the European and Aſiatic method; it is governing by main ſtrength—the former is the American, which is governing by ſlight of hand. For what have you to govern? Mens' paſſions---ſurely, and if you make their reaſon do it for you, which it always will when enlightened, your work is done to your hand.

But as governing the youth in the way of education is a ſlow affair, which we have not patience to wait to ſee the effects of, let us tell the grown gentlemen their rights and duties. Why ſhould not the Poſt-Office be made uſe of to tell the people what is done, and why it is done? Fame ſays that the people in the back parts of North-Carolina do not get diſpatches from the ſeat of government in leſs than two months. What an hazardous interval is left for art to dupe credulity, or credulity to dupe itſelf! Men have a right to know how their affairs are managed; it is doing the public buſineſs behind their backs to neglect or to conceal from them the facts and reaſons which are neceſſary to the forming a ſound judgment upon men and meaſures. The people do not know and can ſcarcely overrate their own importance, as it reſpects public men and meaſures. The public is a court, which tries both; they bring vice and error to the teſt, and expoſe them to ſhame.

Died, at Trenton, New-Jerſey, the 1ſt inſt. much lamented, Mrs. JOANNA SPENCER, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Elihu Spencer, in the 63d year of her age.

Her illneſs, which was long and ſevere, ſhe bore with uncommon fortitude and chriſtian reſignation.

On the Thurſday following, her remains were interred in the Preſbyterian Church-yard of ſaid place; when a well adapted diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev. James F. Armſtrong, from Revelations 14---13.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Four Friends,	Volans,	Madeira
Mary,	Curry,	Grenada
Brig Theodoſia,	Lake,	Cape-Francois
Georgia Packet,	Carſon,	Savannah
Sloop Three Siſters,	Thompſon,	Port-au-Prince
Schooner Induſtry,	Shackford,	Portſmouth (N.C.)
Iſabella,	Anderſon,	St. Euſtatius

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	21/10	22/ pr. £.	110 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents		12/6	62½ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		13/ 13/2	66 do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates		19/	95 do.
Indents		11/6	56½ do.
Bank Subſcriptions,		140	Dollars.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS it appears by the proceedings in a certain cauſe now depending in the High Court of Chancery in England, wherein *William Webb* is the plaintiff, and *John Parker*, (executor of *Thomas Bradly*, deceaſed) is the defendant, that *Henry Webb* was put out an apprentice to the ſea trade by the Greenwich ſchool, in or about the year 1775, and who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and ſailed from England in the year 1776, to ſome part of North-America, in the ſhip or veſſel *Artemiſſa*, Capt. *Lewellyn*, formerly a Spaniſh trader, and at that time a navy victualler or tranſport in his Majeſty's ſervice—and whereas it appears that the ſaid *Henry Webb* deſerted and ran away from ſaid ſhip or veſſel, and entered on board a certain privateer called the *Revenge*, or *Vengeance Privateer*, of which one *John Dean* was maſter or commander, then lying at New-York, North-America; and that the ſaid *Vengeance Privateer*, on or about the 5th of November, 1779, ſailed from New-York aforeſaid to Savannah, and arrived at ſuch laſt mentioned port in or about the month of March, 1780, and on the month of April following, to ſome port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and in the month of May, 1780, the ſaid ſhip or veſſel was ſeen at Barbadoes in the Weſt-Indies, but the ſaid *Henry Webb* has not ſince been heard of, and is ſuppoſed to be dead; it having been reported that the tender belonging to the ſaid ſhip or veſſel called the *Vengeance*, which ſhip was then commanded by Capt. *Knowles*, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabouts, (and among whom the ſaid *Henry Webb* is ſuppoſed to have been one) were taken by the enemy, and carried into Philadelphia.——Now, in purſuance of an order made in the ſaid cauſe, bearing date the 3d of December, 1790, any perſon or perſons who can give any account or information touching the ſaid *Henry Webb*, or of the ſaid ſhip *Vengeance*, or whether the ſaid *Henry Webb* be living or dead, and if dead, when or whereſoever he died, are requeſted to give ſuch information to *William Weller Pepys*, Eſq. one of the Maſters of ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symonds'-Inn, Chancery-Lane, London; and ſuch perſon or perſons will be rewarded for their trouble by applying to *Samuel Naylor*, Eſq. the Solicitor in ſaid cauſe. No. 4, Great Newport-ſtreet, London; or to the Rev. *John Stanford*. No. 33, John-ſtreet, New-York; or to *John Prettyjohn*, Eſq. Bridgetown, Barbadoes. W. W. PEPYS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY.

THE IMPORTANCE AND GOOD EFFECTS OF RIGHT INSTRUCTION IN YOUTH.

TO rude, misshapen, craggy stones,
Good statuaries give
A form divine, which makes us think
That they indeed can live.

So o'er the tender, flexile heart
Of all ingennous youth,
Is early culture's charming pow'r,
To form their minds to truth.

Hence native strength will be improv'd,
And native faults suppress'd:
So *Academia*'s pleasant groves
Their faithful vot'ries bless'd.

From *Education*'s forming hand,
The purpose and the will
Of doing good to all mankind;
And of avoiding ill.

Hence *Liberty*, dear sacred name,
Instills the strong desire,
To *live* with *her*, to feel her rays,
Or with her to expire.

For, if we lose that noble boon,
('Tis fix'd by laws divine)
At once we sink beneath the brutes,
And all our worth resign.

No barrier will be ever found,
No strength of laws prevail,
To guard the *People*'s sacred rights,
If *Education* fail.

From *her* we seek, in *her* we find,
The most effectual cure,
For our depravity and ills,
Which num'rous we endure.

Health, Patience, vig'rous Fortitude,
Walk in her smiling train;
And flow'rs spring where'er she treads
To cheer the dreary plain.

GALLIPOLIS.

THE settlers of Gallipolis are in great hopes of succeeding in making wine,—not of the exotic vine, but by cultivating the wild American grape. A singular circumstance gave rise to these hopes. In the Ohio, immediately opposite to Gallipolis, is a sandy island remarkable for the goodness of the wild grapes produced on it. They are juicy, the skin much thinner and stone smaller than the grapes of the same kind in the other parts of the country. This difference is attributed to the effect of the ice in winter, which, when the river rises, sweeps over the island and trims the vines. This coarse dressing, though it happens at an unfavourable season of the year, together with the exposed situation of the island to the direct rays of the sun, is conceived to be the reason of the superiority of the grapes in this small spot. Very palatable wine has already been made of these grapes, and when the hint is improved upon, and a regular course of culture bestowed upon our native vine, (which it is the determination of the settlers to attempt) Scioto wine, who knows, may perhaps, one day supplant the Madeira on our tables.

ALBANY, October 27.

We have it now in our power to congratulate the public, on the subject of the projected canal between the Mohawk river and the western Wood-creek, which has for some time engaged the attention of our fellow-citizens.

The ingenious Major Hardenbergh, who was commissioned by government to explore this connection and report to the ensuing legislature, arrived in this city from thence a short time since.

It appears, that this very important operation is not only practicable, but will be found very easy on the south side of Fort Stanwix, the distance in a direct line between the two waters is one mile and two chains—the bed of the Mohawk in that line being higher than Wood-creek—the land so level that the depth of digging will not vary more than three feet above the common level.

GOSHEN, November 1.

A report, some time current here, has been related variously: the following, however, we are inclined to believe, is nearly the truth, viz. That on or about the first of October, the mills of the Hon. Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, Esq. at Shawangunck, were set on fire and consumed, for which he censured several persons—that a short time after, as a person was passing an unfrequented road, in the neighbourhood, he fell in with a man in a thicket of woods, armed with a musket, who enquired of him where Mr. Schoonmaker was, on being answered that he did not know, they passed each other—the unarmed person had not proceeded far, before he began to reflect that the situation and appearance of the man, were mysterious—in short, he was impressed with an idea that some fatal proceedings were in agitation. Under these apprehensions, he concealed his horse, with an intention to return and place himself in a situation where he might watch the actions of the suspicious character; he accordingly advanced to an uncommonly thick group of laurels, where he might lay concealed; on penetrating the cluster, he found a grave newly dug—long, and very deep—in consequence of this, he made a secret retreat and had the man apprehended, who, we are informed, has since confessed that he burnt the mills and was, at the time he was secured, laying in wait to execute his desperate intentions of murdering Mr. Schoonmaker, and depositing his body in the grave mentioned.

BALTIMORE, October 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nantz, to his friend in this town, dated Sept. 10.

"We learn with concern, by the Captains of vessels from your side of the water, the erroneous reports made you of the situation of this country—We can assure you that we are in the most perfect tranquility, and that commerce never was more flourishing or better protected."

WORCESTER, October 27.

On Tuesday last an ox which weighed, alive, 2520 lbs. neat, was driven through this town on his way to Boston market. He was six years old, and was raised by a Mr. Rich, of Brookfield in this county.

The First and Second Volumes of the
HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
(To which is prefixed an accurate Map of the State)
By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP,

Are ready for Delivery to Subscribers—who may receive their Books on application to HAZARD & ADDOMS, at the Corner of Chesnut and Third Streets.

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October 31. (ep tf.)

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IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunswick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Also a young orchard of 200 apple trees, besides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premises a two story stone house and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finished. Also, a smoke-house, work-shop, granary, waggon-house; barrack cow-houses, two stories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with stabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.
Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.——Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.
Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

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ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts bought and sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

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IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
TEAS,
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the first quality—by retail,
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THIS Class will positively commence drawing on Thursday the 24th of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. which will be completed with all expedition.——The Managers pledge themselves that no consideration whatever shall induce them to postpone the drawing a moment beyond that time.
Boston, October 15, 1791.

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BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
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LOTTERY TICKETS,
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☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch.* His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

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October 15, 1791.

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compensation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and English Languages. He has had some experience in teaching, and trusts he can exhibit satisfactory recommendations.
Any letters upon this subject, post paid, addressed to A— S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to.
October 22, 1791. [1aw]

W. M'DOUGALL'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.
A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.
Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved stile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.
A general practising for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practisings will be attended with no expence.
N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.
Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

WANTED, A NUMBER OF
Journeymen Cordwainers,
Who will find constant employment and generous wages, by applying to the Master Cordwainers of the City of Philadelphia.
October 22, 1791. [eptf]

Wanted, a good COOK,
To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Professor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, proposes to deliver, next Winter, two Courses of Lectures. One Course to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuesday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Secretary to the Board of Faculty.
Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Testaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finished with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit.
Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worcester*, or to him and Company at *Boston*, by the last day of November next, and as much sooner as they conveniently can.
He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and its cheapness compared with English copies of the same size and quality.
As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on solely at his own cost, he is led to hope that all those who wish to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription.
Worcester, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.